

Health-1936

Arkansas.

ARKANSAS DRAFTS TENANT PROGRAM

Health And Education Are To
Be Stressed; Plan Federal
And State Action

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 21.—(AP)—Intensive programs of health and education in Arkansas tenant areas, under a State co-ordinator, will be recommended to the Arkansas Farm Tenancy Commission when it meets in Hot Springs Monday to shape final recommendations for State and national action.

Tentative draft of a report to be submitted by a sub-committee on health and education, made public here today, recommended such a coordinator, pointing out that many of the services which it urged were now available from various State and Federal agencies.

With reference to education in tenant areas, the committee recommended adequate school buildings, calling upon WPA for funds where necessary; strict compulsory education; immediate functioning of the new free textbook law; functional adult education for both sexes under trained educators; suitable large district administrative units on a basis of roads and pupil attendance; proration of school funds based on attendance; an equalization fund to supply adequately trained teachers in communities unable to meet minimum requirements; a national elementary school aid equalization fund; small public libraries, well distributed.

In health, the committee urged formation of health clubs; a general plan for eradication of malaria and other preventable diseases; sectional health clinics, manned by a district doctor, dentist and nurses.

Other sub-committees have already recommended to tenancy commission State and Federal action to promote home ownership and simple arbitration procedure in disputes between landlords and tenants.

Final plans will also be made at Monday's session for entertaining the national conference on farm tenancy, to be held at Hot Springs Dec. 3-4, and to which Gov. Futrell has invited representatives from all States having a tenant problem.

HEALTH EDUCATION URGED FOR TENANTS

Subcommittee Is Ready to Report Tomorrow

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Health-1936

D.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

POST

JAN 7 1936

Dollars Against Death.

In commenting on the appalling announcement that Washington led the country in Negro deaths in 1935 and was outranked by only one other city in the combined white and colored mortality rate, Dr. Ruhland mentioned three "lines of defense" behind which his public health officers are waging their war against disease. The first line comprises the general public and particularly parents of young children; second are the school teachers and others charged with hygiene education; and third are the nurses and physicians of the health inspection service.

He might have added that a fourth line exists in the Alley Dwelling Authority, a sort of heavy artillery unit. Moving slowly but with conclusive effect, this organization is now well under way. Already several groups of germ-breeding hovels have been demolished and the full strategy calls for similar blasting on a larger scale throughout the city. As most of these buildings formerly housed Negroes, it is safe to predict that this defense will in the long run make a considerable impression on the strongholds of tuberculosis.

The greatest weakness in Washington's defense against disease lies in the health inspection service. Dr. Ruhland points out that today his department has only 14 part-time physicians and 12 full-time nurses to guard the health of 93,000 school children. Last year Congress voted a special \$38,000 appropriation for a larger public health department, but this, as Dr. Ruhland says, is "just a start" toward what is needed. There are grounds for the hope that a further increase will be granted the District this year. If Congressmen could be sufficiently impressed with the fact that they are now living in an environment where 16.7 persons out of every 1,000 die every year—a rate a half again as high as that for the country as a whole—that hope could be counted on as a certainty.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEWS

JAN 14 1936

Negro Death Rate Reflects Position at Ladder Bottom

Editor, The News:

HEALTH OFFICER RUHLAND'S statement that the mortality among Negroes in the District is the highest in the country is startling.

The Negro is at the bottom of the economic ladder. The resultant conditions of undernourishment make his family an easy prey to such maladies as tuberculosis. He lives in the cheaper, very often unhealthy, communities. Public works either stop short of his community or are very much curtailed there. The small size of the school playground for colored children in this city should be noted.

The average white child here has three times the recreational facilities provided for the colored child. Hence the colored child has a very inadequate opportunity to engage in outdoor recreation. He cannot develop a habit of physical exercise. This lack of recreational facilities contributes in a large measure to the susceptibility of the Negro to tuberculosis.

To combat this disease here, I suggest:

1. That colored doctors and nurses be added to the Gallinger Tuberculosis Hospital staffs.
2. Abolition of all alley dwellings

and construction of sufficient new sanitary homes to replace them.

3. Flood relief along valley of Watts Run.

4. Increase adequately recreational facilities for colored residents.

5. Substitution of finger prints as a means of identification for Civil Service appointees and the appointment of the eligible at the top of the list, which would open to colored residents adequate employment in Federal departments and thereby improve their economic status and their health.

HOWARD D. WOODSON.

Health-1936

Florida

Panama City, Fla., Pilot
January 30, 1936

Kissimmee, Fla., Gazette
February 13, 1936

Educational Program Planned for Better Health Among Negroes

A plan to help teachers in elementary schools of Florida with their health education program has been prepared by Mrs. Thelma Livingston, field worker for the Negro Committee of the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association.

This plan includes a teacher's inventory of health assets to be checked on such points as the school room, its ventilation, lighting adjustment of seats, cleanliness, etc.

The survey tends to give the teacher and the pupil a check of the school and the community, the pupils and their home conditions, with the idea of charting progress.

Mrs. Livingston has enclosed an inventory with each of the pamphlets so teachers may chart their present status and improvements three months from this time.

Lynn Haven, Fla., Free Press
February 1, 1936

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Health Association For Colored People Is Organized Here

Colored State Health Nurse Will Be in Osceola County At an Early Date

The Osceola County Health association under the directresship of Mrs. Igou and Mrs. Schellenberg effected an organization January 6 among the colored citizens at 5 o'clock in the auditorium of the Kissimmee negro high school.

The aim and object of this group is to protect, promote, stimulate and develop a health program of work throughout Osceola county. With the aid and cooperation of the county health nurse and Mrs. Igou the organization will be afforded the privilege of having the assistance of a colored Florida state health nurse in Osceola county for at least several days at the early date.

This association is to cooperate with the "clean-up organization" of Kissimmee in stimulating better health for this community. This is an important organization in Osceola county; for without health there shall be no happiness.

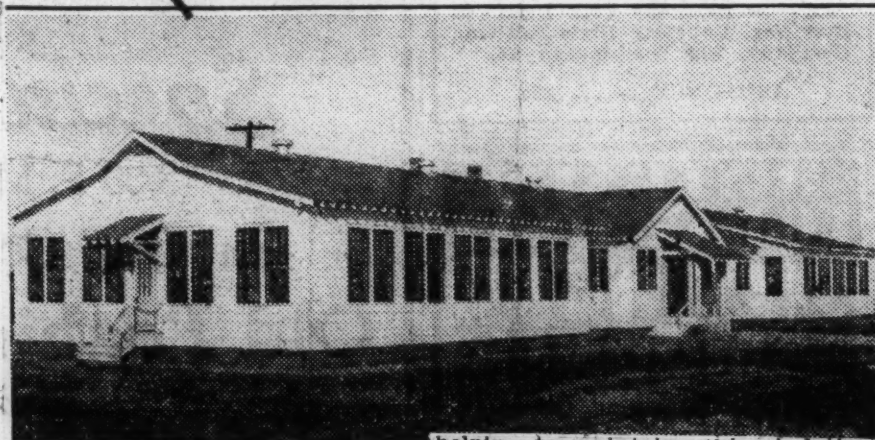
The colored people of this community are privileged on having the interest of the doctors of the town and interested citizens in promoting this program of work. Each of these officers promises his full support to the organization and assured it that they will make definite efforts towards being present at each meeting. The regular meeting date has been set for the fourth Wednesday of each month. This association will also give a health program at the K. N. H. S. on each Parent-Teachers' night, which is the first Wednesday in each month.

Officers elected are as follows: McNorton, chairman Eugene How-

ard, vice chairman; Mary Battles, recording secretary; Clara Clarke, corresponding secretary; Prof. L. Fort, reporter; W. L. Ross, secretary to reporter.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
November 28, 1936

Negro Tuberculosis Rest Home



"Health protection for all citizens is the objective of the Tuberculosis Association of Duval County in sponsoring the above rest home for negro patients," it was explained yesterday by B. K. Hall, president of the association, in calling attention to the efforts of the organization to meet the problem of tuberculosis control in Duval County.

"With 110 deaths from tuberculosis among the negro population as against 35 deaths in the white population last year, it is evident that we must focus our attention on fighting the disease among the colored people if we hope to prevent its spread to white homes where so often negroes are employed as maids, cooks, and janitors," Mr. Hall stated.

"A visit to the homes of destitute patients who come to the attention of the association will convince anyone of the great need which this hospital is filling in caring for such patients and in providing protection for the rest of the community.

"Too often in the past the colored patient has been forced to move from place to place—his own relatives afraid of him—and strangers unwilling to take him in. Such a patient endangers the lives of all by leaving a trail of infection behind him," Mr. Hall said.

"From the public health standpoint, it is imperative that we have an isolation ward such as the above, which was opened in September. We cannot ignore the fact that every negro placed under supervision in this way means protection for us in our homes, our own kitchens, and our children's nurseries.

"The Tuberculosis Association is soon to make its annual appeal for funds through the sale of Christmas Seals," Mr. Hall announced, and urged that all citizens participate in furthering the work of the organization through the purchase of seals. "While City and County funds are

helping to maintain this isolation ward, the securing of equipment, discovery of cases and details pertaining to admission of patients must be financed through the Christmas Seal sale.

"Our needs this year are therefore greater because our program has been expanded in response to community needs," Mr. Hall stated.

Zephyrhills, Fla., News

NEGRO HEALTH MEETING

The Pasco County P. T. A. and Health Association for colored people, will meet in the first Baptist Church, corner Seventh and Main, Dade City, on Saturday, Dec. 12, at two thirty p. m. All members urged to attend as a special business matter will come up for discussion at the meeting.

The County Nurse, Mrs. Sarah Erey, R. N., Mrs. A. H. Kahler and Miss Mary Kahler, made a trip to St. Petersburg, Crippled Children's Home last Tuesday in the interest of four crippled colored children and took them there for examination, one of the children was left for an operation to straighten his leg and another child will be treated, preparatory to obtaining artificial limbs, in order that he may become self supporting.

Another trip will be made on Dec. 8, at which time four white children will be taken to the Hospital for treatment.

Pensacola, Fla., Journal
December 22, 1936

NEGRO DOCTORS TO SEE PICTURE OF STATE BOARD

Dr. Woods To Present Film On Obstetrical Work At Church This Evening

Dr. E. Bryant Woods, director of the bureau of maternal and child health of the Florida state board of health will present a lecture and motion picture to colored physicians, trained nurses, midwives, teachers, preachers and social workers at 8 o'clock tonight in the Mt. Olive Baptist church.

The visit of Dr. Woods was arranged by Dr. E. F. Aaron, acting for Dr. A. A. Dixon, president of the Pensacola Academy of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy, sponsors of the affair, in an effort to better acquaint all interested persons with obstetrical practices. Only adults with interest in the topics will be admitted.

The visit of Dr. Woods precedes a post graduate course to be presented by the Florida state board of health in this section of the state in January and February.

Health - 1936

General

White Women Are Longest Livers In The U.S.A.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) — Director William L. Austin of the Bureau of the Census briefly presents data relating to the expectation of life for Negro and white males and females. These data, prepared in the Division of Statistical Research, have been selected for advance publication from a set of life tables which the Bureau of the Census will publish in a single volume at an early date. This is the first time that it has been possible to make life tables covering the entire United States.

Out of 100,000 Negro male babies born alive 91,268 as compared with 93,768 white male babies will complete the first year of life and enter on the second; 89,755 will begin the third year as compared with 92,837 white babies; 82,903 Negro, and 88,621 white will reach the age of 21; and 14,419 Negro males and 29,471 white males will attain the age of 75.

Out of 100,000 Negro males born alive 8,732 as compared with 6,232 white males die in the first year of life; 1,513 Negro and 931 white in the second year; 718 Negro and 283 white in the 21st year; and 1,387 Negro males as compared with 2,515 white males died in the 75th year.

The mortality rate by age is the number of persons dying in any year of age per 1,000 alive at the beginning of that year. The death rate in the first year of life, as is generally known, is very high. For Negro males it is 87.32 and for white males it is 62.32 per thousand. In other words, out of every thousand and Negroes born alive 87 plus as compared with 62 plus white die in the first year of life. In the second year the death rate drops to 16.57 for Negro and to 9.93 for white and decreases steadily thereafter for both races until it reaches a minimum of 2.11 for Negroes and 1.47 for whites in the eleventh year of life. Thereafter it increases steadily, reaching 21.81 for the Negro and 8.74 for the white in the 45th year of life and 87.75

and 78.61 respectively in the 75th year, with still higher rates in the older ages.

The complete expectations of life or average number of years of life remaining to those Negro and white males who have reached the age of 21 is 35.26 and 45.16 years respectively; and their average age at death would therefore, be 56.26 and 66.16 years (21-35.26 and 21-45.16). The complete expectation of life at birth is 47.55 for Negro and 59.12 for white males, and 49.51 for Negro females and 62.67 for white females. But the maximum expectation of life it may be noted, is not at birth but comes one year later applying to those who have survived the dangerous period of infancy and entered on the second year of life, at which time it is 51.08 for Negro males and 63.04 for white males; 52.33 for Negro females and 64.93 for white females.

This is the
Feb. 15, 1936

DISCUSS NEGRO PROBLEMS

Valdosta, Ga., Feb. 15.—(P)—Miss Elizabeth McRee, of the Georgia State Woman's college faculty here, announced today the southern section of the American Physical Education association, meeting in Knoxville, Tenn., in March, will devote an entire session to problems affecting the negro.

She said it is the first time such a discussion has been listed on the association's program.

Health and physical education of the negro race will be discussed in full, she said.

Stork Visiting in South Oftener than Grim Reaper

North Trails in Matter of Increasing Population; Heart Disease Kills Most, with Tuberculosis Taking a Close Second Run

5,243.

Maryland Leads Way

WASHINGTON — Southern States are oustripping those in the North in the increase of births that over deaths, according to reports for 1934 and 1933 from the U. S. Bureau of Census.

In some of the Northern and Middle Atlantic States the birth and death rates are almost equal, while in others the births actually drop below.

Connecticut, for example, shows that deaths for 1934 were 483, while births were 563. The same is true for the District of Columbia and Delaware where the births were 218 and 9, respectively, above the deaths.

Births Less in North

In some of the northern states the birth rate is less than the death rate. Illustrations of this can be found in the returns from Illinois and Indiana.

The former's deaths are 6,124 for 1934 as opposed to 5,526 births while the latter, for the same period, had 2,130 deaths and 1,681 births.

Kentucky and Missouri are exceptions to the southern tendency of births running ahead of deaths. In the Blue Grass State 4,423 persons died in 1934 while 3,046 were born, while in the Show Me territory 4,727 died in the same period and only 3,546 were born.

In Ohio the deaths for 1934 were 5,621 while the births trailed with

ed 170; white, 137.

Whites Run Above

In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the number of births per one hundred deaths for colored trailed behind in 1933 while the whites were above.

The actual figures are:

Ohio, colored 97; white, 134; Indiana, colored, 89; whites, 135; and Illinois, colored, 91; white, 134.

Throughout the country for colored in 1934 diseases of the heart took the greatest toll with 27,586; while tuberculosis came a close second with 17,713. Syphilis and malaria were far down the list with 5,289 and 1,921 respectively. Homicides took a deep slice with 5,487, while cancer or malignant tumors claimed 7,849.

DANVILLE, VA.

REGISTER

APR 9 - 1936

AN ANTI-SOCIAL TABOO

Some of the taboos and many of the conventions serve useful social purposes but the taboo that has prevented the public discussion of syphilis has been wholly anti-social. Dr. Thomas Parran's study of syphilis and his determination to break down the taboo that has prevented an attack upon it from the strongholds of public education is, we believe, primarily responsible for his appointment as surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service and successor to that distinguished Virginian Dr. Hugh S. Cumming. Early in his administration of the Public Health Service, Dr. Parran will make it clear that the problem of syphilis is not only one of the most serious faced by public health administration everywhere in the United States, but is of first importance in many communities of the South. In some cities of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, where the population is predominantly Negro, it has been estimated that more than twenty-five per cent of the total population is syphilitic. Accurate studies may place the percentage much higher. For syphilis is a system of diseases. Many deaths due to it are attributed to tuberculosis or paralysis, or to other major diseases that are only one of the symptoms of the plague that Europe of the Middle Ages knew by many different names.

It will be interesting to watch Dr. Parran carry the battle against syphilis into the deep South. The retreat of the Public Health Service has not been caused only by prejudice and unenlightenment in the Southern cities. The physicians of a certain large city of South Carolina were primarily responsible for closing a clinic in which public health physicians were working day and night on a largely infected population, employing a specific treatment that, if taken in time and followed regularly, is a certain cure. This was an invasion of the rights of

private practice, they said, and so the uninfected and the rate steadily increases though able-bodied portion of the population of the city will rather slowly at first. It reaches 3.38 at the age of 21, 9.29 at 45, and 26.44 at the age of 60. "At the age of 71 it equals the infantile death rate, being 62.52. At 90 it is 245.50, which means that of those who live to celebrate their 90th birthday, a little more than three-fourths will live to celebrate their 91st. "Out of 100,000 males born alive, 88,621 will reach the age of 21, and 74,288, or nearly three-fourths of the original number, will be living at the age of 50. One-fourth of each male generation will live to reach the age of 77, but less than one-tenth will live to be 84.

While syphilis is a disease that can be controlled, results will depend only on continuous effort. The public welfare department of Danville has had a clinic since 1919 that has done excellent work. Yet last year, the 1935 report of the department shows there were 413 cases of syphilis known to the health department, while the total number of all other contagious diseases reported was 348 cases.

Span Of Human Life In America Raised 10 Years

WASHINGTON, July 27.—(P)—A better design for living was credited by the Census Bureau today with adding 11 years of life for the average American man and 12 years for the woman.

Director William L. Austin estimated that at the beginning of the century the average length of life in the United States was 48 years for white men and 51 years for white women. The latest statistics, contained in life tables for 1930, give the average for men as 59 years and for women as 63 years.

"This change reflects the great progress that has been made in lowering the death rate," said Austin's report, "and thus adding to the years of life through improved sanitation, higher standard of living, labor-saving inventions in the homes and the advances made in education and in the science and practice of medicine and surgery."

Lowering the infantile death rate has shown marked improvement. "Thirty years ago, out of 100,000 males born alive, 12,738 died before completing the first year of life," the report said. "At the present time, shown by the life tables for 1930, the number dying in the first year has been cut in half, being 6,232, which gives a death rate of 62.32 per 1,000."

"In the second year of age the death rate drops to 9.2 per 1,000 and it decreases in each older year until it reaches 1.47 at the age of 10. This is the minimum. Thereafter

Health - 1936

Georgia

Savannah, Ga., Press
January 18, 1936

HAVE CONFERENCE ON HEALTH WORK

Dr. H. M. Collier, chairman of the negro education committee unit on community hygiene, had a conference at the Cuyler High School yesterday with Prin. J. W. Hubert about injecting new plans and elaborating former ones for reaching and helping the negro youth during the second school semester. The special hygienic talks on prevention and detection of various common community contagious or infectious diseases will likely be had again this year for the high school groups. It is proposed also to extend the program to the out-of-school city youth.

Associated with Dr. Collier are Dr. V. H. Bassett, Mrs. J. S. Wolf, Dr. J. W. Jammerson and Rev. E. O. S. Cleveland.

YEARLY HEALTH RECORD OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, SAVANNAH, GA.
Population—White 47,969; Colored 41,897; Total 89,866
General Death Rates Per 1,000 Population

	White	Negro	Total
Death rate, resident natural causes	10.4	20.4	15.1
Death rate accidents, homicides, suicides	1.46	2.32	18.6
Resident death rate	11.3	22.0	16.3
Total death rate including non-residents	15.1	24.2	19.3
Death rate of non-residents	3.73	2.20	3.02
Birth Rates			
Live Birth rate, 1,000 population	18.0	19.0	18.5
Stillbirth rate, per 100 live births	3.60	7.78	5.61
Total birth rate, including stillbirths	18.6	20.5	19.5
Special Death Rates			
Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births)	60.3	87.8	73.5
Death rate of mothers, per 1,000 live births	10.4	16.3	13.3
Death rate, tetanus of newborn, per 100,000 population	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death rate, prematurity, per 100,000 pop'l	43.8	59.9	51.2

Morbidity and Mortality; Death Rates Per 100,000 Population

Diseases	Deaths of Residents		Resident Total	Death Rate
	Cases	Colored		
Pulmonary, T. B.	202	78	95	105.7
Pellagra	107	20	22	24.5
Syphilis	2,456	13	17	18.9
Diphtheria	78	7	7	7.8
Influenza (LaGrippe)	812	28	48	53.4
Whooping Cough	61	2	4	4.5
Typhoid Fever	26	2	3	3.3
Brill's Fever	63	0	1	1.1
Malarial Fever	246	0	0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	70	0	0	0.0
Smallpox	0	0	0	0.0
Measles	25	0	0	0.0
Infantile Paralysis	0	0	0	0.0
Heart Disease	137	183	320	356.1
Pneumonia, all forms	27	27	100	141.3
Cerebral Hemorrhage, etc.	49	70	119	132.4
Kidney Diseases	71	26	97	107.9
Tuberculosis, all forms	19	84	103	114.6
Cancer	42	14	56	62.3

Yours for health,
VICTOR H. BASSETT, M. D.,
Health Officer

VITAL STATISTIC FOR THE YEAR 1935

	White	Negro	Total
Resident deaths, natural causes	498	856	1,354
Deaths, external causes, residents	46	67	113
Deaths external causes including non-residents	70	97	167
Total deaths, exclusive stillbirths	723	1,015	1,738
Non-resident deaths included in total	179	92	271
Resident deaths	544	923	1,467
Deaths, infants under one year of age	52	70	122
Deaths due to premature births	21	25	46
Deaths from puerperal causes	9	13	22
Deaths from tetanus of newborn	0	0	0
City live births reported	862	797	1,659

City stillbirths reported 31 62 93
Total birth reported 893 859 1,752

Epidemiological Summary for the Year 1935

Diseases	NON-RESIDENTS		RESIDENT & NON-RESIDENT		Cases	Total		Dths	Total
	W	Col	W	Col		W	Col		
Brill's Fever	6	0	0	0	59	10	69	1	0
Diphtheria	4	0	3	0	52	30	82	3	7
Influenza	43	2	2	2	515	342	857	22	30
Malarial Fever	54	15	7	0	266	49	315	7	0
Measles	3	0	0	0	25	3	28	0	0
Pellagra	1	0	0	0	41	67	108	2	20
Pulmonary, T. B.	14	6	2	5	73	149	222	19	83
Scarlet Fever	2	0	0	0	63	9	72	0	0
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	64	212	2	5	483	2,249	2,732	6	18
Typhoid Fever	5	13	0	2	14	30	44	1	4
Whooping cough	1	1	0	0	35	28	63	2	2

There were 66 deaths from lobar pneumonia, and 72 from broncho pneumonia.

Of the 315 cases of Malaria reported, 69 were in non-residents, most of the residents being infected outside the city. All deaths from Malaria were of non-residents.

Yours for health,
VICTOR H. BASSETT, M. D.,
Health Officer

Griffin, Ga., Weekly News
March 18, 1936

Colored Residents Will Have Health Clinic Next Month

A health clinic for colored residents of Griffin is being planned by the recently-organized Negro Business Club. National Health Week for negroes will be observed here March 29 to April 5, and the clinic is planned for that time.

Leading organizations of colored people here are uniting to make the clinic a success. Specialists and physicians of note will operate the clinic. In preparation, two special meetings have been called to awaken interest of colored residents. The first will be held Tuesday night at Trinity C. M. E. church; and the second will be held Sunday, March 29, at 3 p. m., at Heck Chapel church. The clinic proper will open on Monday, March 30.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
June 16, 1936

Dental Instructors To Teach Negroes

Eight faculty members of the Atlanta-Southern Dental College

will conduct clinics and read papers in the dental section of the post-graduate course offered by the University of Georgia Medical School at Augusta June 15-29, for negro physicians, dentists and pharmacists.

Those taking part are Drs. T. H. Mizell, E. L. Banks, Alfred Enloe, E. L. Brown, H. J. Harpole, R. L. Dement and H. D. Janes.

Lack of Immunity Held Reason Why Negro Tuberculosis Rate Is Six Times That of Whites

Brunswick, Ga., News
June 1, 1936

The death rate of negroes from tuberculosis in Augusta compared to the white death rate is nearly six times as large, it is revealed by Dr. Thomas B. Phiniby, acting commissioner of the Richmond County Board of Health.

The death rate is equal to approximately 244 persons per 100,000 population. Statistics show that in 1934 the percentage over the United States as a whole was 56 persons to every 100,000 population. The combined rate per 100,000 for the United States for 1935 was 124 deaths due to tuberculosis.

Dr. Phiniby said he thought that living conditions have a great effect upon the susceptibility of the negro race to the disease but that this is not the major reason for the great death rate due to tuberculosis.

Dr. Phiniby stated that, "The negroes have not lived long enough in this country among white persons to build up immunization against the disease. There are very few cases of tuberculosis found in the region of Africa from which the negroes were brought to America.

IMMUNITY BY WHITES

"The major reason the white race has less deaths from the tuberculosis is due to the fact that we have been in contact with it for ages and have built up an immunization in our bodies against it. In years to come the negro race will be able to fight it off due to the same reason. Only after years of exposure to germs will enable the body to build up sufficient immunity to prevent it from taking hold.

"The American Indians suffer great losses in lives from tuberculosis and they have had plenty of fresh air, sunshine and exposure to the elements to ward off any tuberculosis. The reason for so many deaths in the different tribes is due to the fact that upon the first contact with it, they immediately contract tuberculosis because they had never been exposed to the germs.

"Living conditions also have much to do with the number of deaths caused by tuberculosis but it is not quite so much to blame as the average person believes," he stated.

UNIVERSITY WILL GIVE FREE COURSE TO NEGRO DOCTORS

Beginning June 15 through June 27 the faculty of the medical school of the State University at Augusta, will give to the negro physicians of the state a series of lectures, surgical demonstrations and clinics at the University hospital, home of the medical unit of the State University. Dr. G. Lombard Kelly, dean, has notified the officers of the State Medical Association that the arrangements for the course are completed, and the faculty is prepared to accept every applicant who desires to attend.

Dr. J. H. Griffin, Bainbridge, secretary of the State Medical Association, has contacted every negro doctor in the state, emphasizing the importance of accepting such an opportunity to improve their professional efficiency.

The death rate for negroes in the state is usually high; in some diseases the ratio is four to one, although the economic, housing and educational facilities exert a large influence in the high mortality. The members of the medical profession believe that one of the best methods to attack this condition is to increase the efficiency of the negro physician who is largely responsible for the health conditions among his own people. For this reason the officers of the State Board of Health have given splendid cooperation in obtaining this course for the negro physicians. A large attendance is urged.

Officials Inspect Afro Clean Blocks

Representatives of Mayor, Health and Street Cleaning Depts. Praise Winners

BALTIMORE—

High praise of the second AFRO Clean Block Campaign and expressions of hope for its continuation were given by three high city officials, Wednesday, following their inspection tour through the prize winning areas.

The officials conducted on the tour by Miss Frances Murphy, editor of the AFRO Junior Page, were: Walter R. Hough, secretary to Mayor Howard Jackson and representing the chief executive; Dr. Wilmer Schulz, Baltimore Health Department, and Jack Bresnan, Baltimore Street Cleaning Department.

Route Taken

The course of the route was: 500 block of N. Dallas Street, 1800 block of E. Jefferson Street, 400 block of E. Federal Street, 400 block of E. Twenty-fifth Street, 1800 block of McCulloh Street, and the 2100 block of Etting Street.

Chairmen of the various blocks inspected were present to greet the officials upon their arrival. Residents were out in large numbers; some sat on steps, others were seen in windows, waiting to welcome the inspectors and to receive congratulations.

Property Value Increased

Miss Sylvia of the 2600 block of Boone Street, which won a first prize of \$20, was told that her helpers had increased the value of the property by their laudatory efforts.

Miss Audrey Temple, a school girl of the 2100 block of Etting Street, was the winning chairman for having the best all-round block in the city. Mr. Hough particularly praised the permanent window boxes in this block.

He told Miss Temple that he

had been familiar with the appearance of the block when he worked as a news reporter, but soap and water, broom and flowers had made real improvement.

The inspectors visited the 1800 block of E. Jefferson Street, regarded as the best block in E. Baltimore. Wilbur Presbury, 12, who left school after finishing junior high classes, was told that cleanliness is next to godliness and that a house with flowers outside could never be dirty inside.

Curbs Whitewashed

The flowers in this block were given a terrace arrangement and the curbs were white-washed.

A junior high school girl is chairman of the 400 block of E. Federal, where children furnished money for all the improvements. Their painted steps and trees drew praise.

Earl Grandison, a newsboy, was chairman of the 1800 block of McCulloh Street. He was winner of a \$20 prize, the prize, the block being noted for its wideness.

Ruth Kimble, 7, was chairman of the 500 block of N. Dallas Street and winner of a second prize of \$10. Ruth cleaned up her block with only a \$2 outlay. The inspectors commended Ruth for the painted steps, shutters, fences, and general appearance.

The yard decorations in the 400 block of E. Twenty-fifth Street, drew the admiration of the officials.

Clean Block Drive Viewed as Health, Morale Goader

BALTIMORE—

The AFRO's Clean Block Campaign means more than just winning a prize. It is a tremendous aid to health; it is a mental stimulant; it is a stimulation to the morale of the community—Walter R. Hough, secretary to Mayor Howard Jackson, who represented the mayor.

The clean block campaign is an excellent idea and should stimulate others in adjoining sections to do the same—Dr. Wilmer Schulz, Baltimore Health Department.

The clean block campaign has had a great educational value and I know many parts of the city which could profit by such a campaign—Jack Bresnan, Baltimore Street Cleaning Department.

Clean Block Workers Planning for Next Year

BALTIMORE — Though shouts of victory marking the close of the second AFRO Clean Block Campaign have not wholly subsided, broom pushers and dirt chasers are already telling of their plans to take part in the next year's drive.

Oral and written announcements of these intentions continue to bombard the ears and desk of Miss Frances Murphy, editor of the AFRO Junior Page. Aside from these declarations of purpose, numerous other persons are flowery in their description of the results obtained.

Several communications have been received regarding the 1800 block of Etting Street, under the chairmanship of Ruth Robinson. Some of the residents who had lived in the area for more than thirty years, said the block was cleaner and prettier than it had ever been.

A good word was also spoken for Charles Ridgley, who made tiny window boxes for many of the residences.

Officer Surprised

An officer passing through the street said he had been on duty in that section for sixteen years, but had never dreamed that the street could be made so attractive.

The club members will be kept intact this winter in preparation for the 1937 campaign.

"Win or lose, we want clean blocks in Baltimore is the spirit in which East Baltimoreans are working," according to Angus A. Smith, 1508 E. Jefferson Street, ardent campaign director. "Although each group is out to win, they all take time out to help. They are learning to be good neighbors."

Pitfalls to Be Avoided

A survey of reports reveals that a clean block campaign is teeming with surprises. Some blocks led for a while, then began to lag. Others which apparently were jogging along in a half-hearted manner, suddenly perked up and took the lead. From the beginning some blocks took the lead and earned prizes. Others less fortunate were thrown back by some incident over which they had no control.

How Prizes Were Lost

Some block members began

their drive too late to complete all improvements by the close of the campaign. One block lost a first prize because there were no window cards up. Two blocks which were spotless lost their places because of the total absence of flowers in the block.

A block containing beautiful porches lost because there was so much rubbish and trash blowing through the street.

Many children worked hard, but sent no names of workers and made no reports of their progress. Miss Murphy has no office record of these little dirt chasers.

Hail Clean Blockers!

The average block entered in the AFRO-AMERICAN Clean Block Campaign was under the direction of a boy or girl 10 years of age or under.

The average improvement consisted of painting front steps and woodwork, washing windows, keeping pavements and streets free of litter, whitewashing curbs and trees and setting out plants on steps or in window boxes.

The sight of whole communities in the front street with bucket, broom and hose slicking up their premises is one that delighted the hearts of civic-minded citizens, and added satisfaction came from the fact that in this campaign, in which the prizes run over \$250, individual citizens who competed put up nothing more than a few pennies for paint and soap and brooms.

The transformation of a whole block into a beautiful clean and attractive row of residences has been, in many cases, so amazing as to constitute a virtual miracle.

All of this has been accomplished by the AFRO'S Junior Editor with the aid of a few assistants, some two hundred dollars and the co-operation of AFRO junior readers.

What would happen next year if the AFRO'S Clean Block Campaign were extended to a city-wide movement led by a group of women representing every ward and precinct and supported by a budget of \$1500?

We can tell you exactly what would happen in ten years. Any city which made that investment would reap a hundred fold dividend in appearance, in health, in industry, in real estate values and in civic consciousness.

Hail to the AFRO clean blockers! They have earned the enthusiastic applause of their fellow citizens.

Cleric Hails Increase of Pep in Anti-Dirt Crusade

To the Editor of the AFRO:

I would feel that I had neglected a great duty if I did not express a word of praise for the great work done through your office and under the management of Miss Frances Murphy in the clean-up campaign.

It was my pleasure to act as one of the judges in each of the campaigns conducted so far. I have noted such wonderful improvement and such manifested interest on the part of the children, as they vie with each other in the contest. And there was such marked improvement this year over the work of last year.

It is thrilling and charming to note how unanimously the people have co-operated in blocks and contiguous blocks where the campaign is carried on directly. Where, heretofore, in many cases it was dull and drab, there was brightness and charm from the use of soap and water, and paint and flowers. A consciousness of dirt and filth being aroused, they are making war on it, particularly in the sections where the campaign was carried on.

Every encouragement possible ought to be given this effort, and I trust the people will give it and will lend their assistance in every possible way that the work may be carried on in a larger way.

The promoters deserve much credit.

(Rev.) E. W. WHITE.

Pastor, Providence Baptist Church

Baltimore

MEMBERSHIP BLANK AFRO JUNIOR CLUBS

I hereby apply for membership in the Afro-Ettes (Girls), or Eagle-Kleagles (Boys) Club.

My Name Is

Date of Birth Age Next Birthday

Street and Number

City State

Are You a Boy or a Girl?

Are You New or Are You Renewing?

Paste this application on a postal card and mail it to the AFRO-AMERICAN.

GAY, YOUNG CLEAN BLOCKERS SERVE GOODIES AT VICTORY PARTY

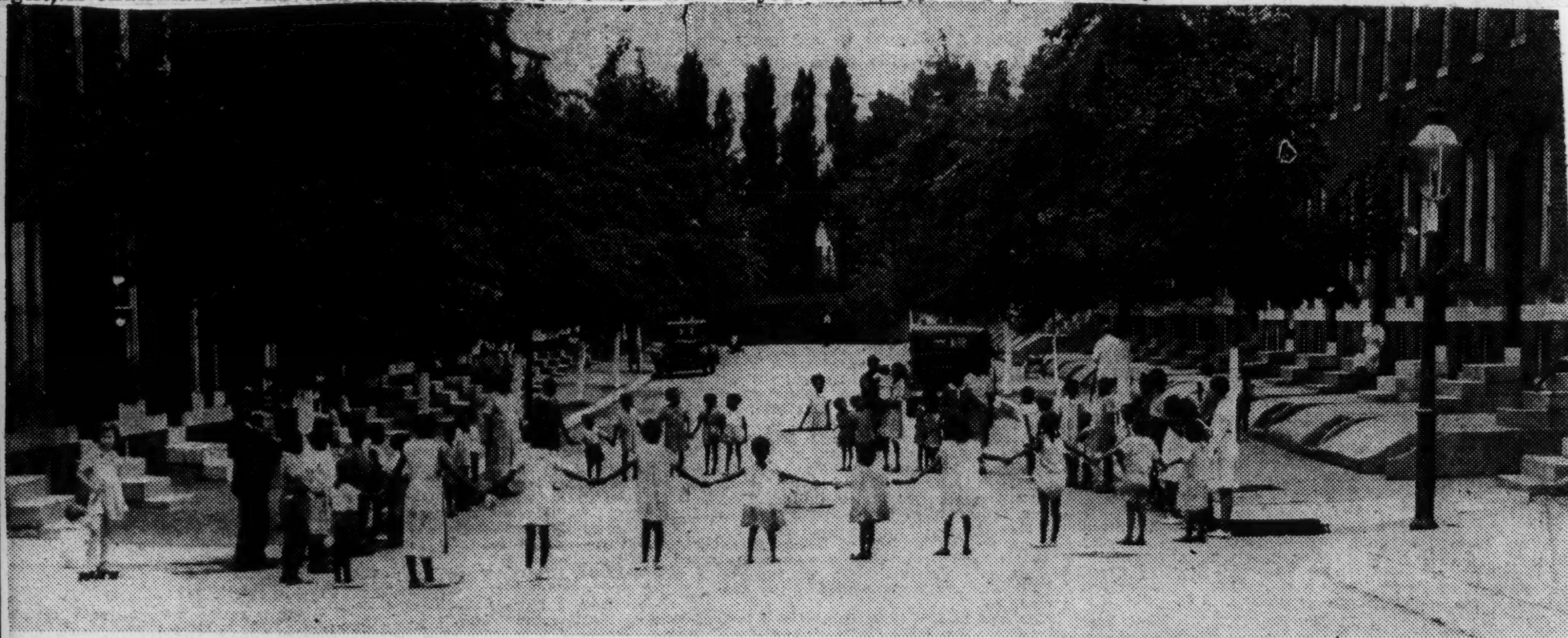
BALTIMORE—Jubilant over their success in the second AFRO's Clean Block Campaign, the Clean Block Club of the 2100 block Etting Street served numerous gallons of ice cream, pounds of nuts, cakes, and candies to every resident in the area, Thursday from 7 to 10 p.m.

All chairmen of winning teams received a personal invitation to attend the block's party. The Security Life Insurance Company furnished the ices for the affair. The 2100 block won recognition in the campaign as being the best all-round block.

Flowers on steps and window boxes and the lighted bridge lights on the pavements added to the attractiveness of the party. Card tables set up in regulation style were adorned by more flowers and tastefully arranged silverware. Music was furnished by radios placed in or near windows.



HERE IS THE BEST ALL-ROUND BLOCK IN BALTIMORE—The 2100 block of Etting Street, which won prize in little street class. Residents from all over the city, including city officials, paid visit to this street last week. Miss Audrey Temple, standing beside street light, is chairman of the club which turned out this beautiful job. Her prize was \$20 in cash.



CLEAN BLOCK WINNERS CELEBRATE—These children in the 2600 block of Boone Street in Baltimore stage festival as campaign ends. They won the prize awarded for the most improvement during the HERO Clean Block campaign which closed last week. Mis Sylvia Johnson, chairman of the group. This block has 116 children under 16 years of age. The prize was \$20 in cash.

Health-1936

Mississippi.

NEGRO CLINICS SCHEDULED

Sanitary Starts Free Treatments In
Bolivar Aug. 20

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., July 28.—The annual free clinics for negroes of Bolivar County, Miss., conducted under auspices of the health committee of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, nation-wide organization of negro college women, will be held here Aug. 20 to Sept. 2. In addition to inoculation for diphtheria and smallpox for children under seven years of age, malarial treatment will be given both children and adults, and lectures will be given on child nutrition, personal hygiene and baby care.

The central clinic will be held daily, except Sunday, and then if necessary to reach difficult parts of the county, at the Bolivar County Training School here. In communities where it will be impracticable for children to come here, traveling clinics will be sent upon request of the plantation management. Dr. Dedwylder of the Bolivar County board of health, and Dr. P. M. George, with E. P. Boege, president of the Mound Bayou Foundation, will co-operate with Dr. Dorothy Boulding-Ferebee of Washington, D. C., under whose direction the clinics will be held.

Miss. Starts Health Program For Race

Atlanta Daily World

general health rate throughout the state, Dr. Underwood said.

JACKSON Miss.—(ANP)—Miss. Beginning with Monday Mississippi's first medical education night's lectures, Dr. Maddux will program for Negro physicians and continue his series for two weeks. The program was launched at West Point and for the same last week with a series of lectures length of time will conduct similar to colored doctors at West Point. Similar work in Meridian, Jackson conducted by Dr. Walter H. Mad-Greenwood, Greenville, Natchez, until recently a member of Hattiesburg and Gulfport. Prenatal care of the staff of Provident hospital and postnatal care of mothers in Chicago, and now attached to the and children are the subjects of Federal Children's bureau in Washington. The physician's first lectures to

ington. 9-7-36 doctors. Clinical demonstrations. This postgraduate course for Negro and special consultations will feature Negro physicians and medical education the lectures in each city. A postgraduate course for the race is planned. Following his postgraduate course through cooperation of the state with the 57 colored physicians who health department, state board of health members of the Mississippi health, Mississippi Surgical and Surgical and Medical association, Medical association and Federal Children's bureau. Atlanta

The postgraduate lectures are in teachers, ministers and the race tended to lower maternal and generally. His program will be child sickness and the death rate similar to that begun a year ago for Mississippi Negroes, according to the state for white physicians. to Dr. J. F. Underwood, state health director. It will also raise the Dr. Maddux, who has state head-

quarters at Jackson college here, is a graduate of Kansas university and Rush Medical college. He practiced in Kansas City, Mo., was a member of the Wheatley hospital staff there and then received special training in pediatrics under a Rosenwald fellowship at the University of Chicago before becoming connected with Provident hospital from which he received his government appointment.

Child Health Week and Mother's Day Observe Thru Health Stations

"Mother's Day gave us an excellent opportunity to re-emphasize the necessity for continuous efforts to safeguard mothers during the child bearing period and at child birth," said Dr. Arthur I. Blau, District Health Officer, in an interview at the Central Harlem Health Center, 108 West 136th street.

"In spite of the unexcelled medical services available in this city maternal mortality has not decreased appreciably in thirty years," continued Dr. Blau. "The results of our efforts in saving infant lives, however, has been very encouraging, but there is much work yet to be done."

The Central Harlem Health Center planned a special health educational program for its five Baby Health Stations as part of the Child Health Week and Mother's Day celebration. At the five Pre-school Conferences Drs. Gerald A. Spencer, Vernon A. Ayer and Reuben Hochlerner talked on the proper foods, recreation and health habits for the runabout child. Drs. Harry Sherwood and Nellie Marmon gave talks on the importance and significance of the first year of life to the mothers of the Baby Health Conferences. And Dr. Naomi Yarmolinsky gave a series of talks on the importance of medical supervision in the prenatal period at the five stations and for the Parent's Teacher Association meeting of P. S. 24 of which Dr. Gertrude E. Ayer is principal.

Health talks were arranged for seven of the public school assemblies—24, 90, 103, 119, 136, 139 and 184. These were given by local physicians, Drs. George D. Williams, Vernon A. Ayer, Harold L. Ellis, S. A. Sidat-Singh, William A. Freeman and Lovelace B. Capehart, and the District Health Officer.

"NEGRO" DISCUSSED AT EUGENICS MEET

NEW YORK (C) — "Repatriation of the American Negro" will be the subject discussed at the afternoon session of the Eugenics Research Association at the Museum of Natural History on June 6, by Col. Ernest S. Cox of Richmond, Va.

CITY STARTS CLEAN-UP OF HARLEM STREETS

100 Sanitation Inspectors Sent to Area and Many Summonses Served in Campaign.

The Department of Sanitation has opened an intensive clean-up drive in the streets of Harlem as a result of complaints of civic organizations, William F. Carey, Sanitation Commissioner, announced yesterday. More than 100 inspectors have been assigned to the section and about 100 summonses have been served, he said.

Replying to criticism that his department had neglected the Harlem area, Mr. Carey said there was as much interest in Seventh Avenue as in Park Avenue; that he welcomed the complaints and that if Harlem residents would cooperate it could "vie with any other part of the greater city in its boast of good sanitary conditions."

"It is too early," Mr. Carey said, "to make this boast, although our drive already is having sanitary effects. We have found that we are getting particular cooperation from the humble colored citizens in that section. They realize the menace to good health that lies in carelessness in handling garbage and litter."

"Many landlords in the Harlem area do not have enough receptacles for garbage, based on the large number of persons living in their buildings. Due to the low income group to which so many Harlemites belong, they have to crowd in these buildings and the landlords should have extra receptacles so that garbage isn't left on the street by dwellers who cannot find receptacles in which to place litter."

The summonses for violation of the sanitary code are returnable in Harlem and Washington Heights courts today.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
March 27, 1936

TUBERCULOSIS GROUP TO PUSH NEGRO WORK

Full-Time Employee to Serve
Schools and Colleges; Officers Renamed

Greensboro, March 26.—Alarmed at the continued high tuberculosis death rate among Negroes of the State, the North Carolina Tuberculosis Association at its annual meeting here today decided to employ a full-time Negro worker to carry on educational work in the schools and colleges. The choice of the worker was left in the hands of the executive committee.

Mrs. Max T. Payne of Greensboro, was reelected president of the association and all other officers were renamed except that Dr. W. H. Smith of Goldsboro, who is to continue as a director, was replaced on the executive board by Dr. W. B. Kinlaw of Rocky Mount.

In the discussion of the Negro death rate, it was brought out that last year it was two and one-half times heavier than the rate among white people. The association has spent \$52,000 among Negroes in the last five years compared with \$175,000 among white people of the State.

Dr. P. P. McCain of Sanatorium and Dr. L. B. McBrayer of Southern Pines, reported that substantial increases in State and Federal funds for educational work in the schools of the State are expected.

Christmas Seal sales for 1935 were reported as 15 per cent above sales for 1934.

Officers of the association, in addition to Mrs. Payne, are Dr. P. A. Yoder of Winston-Salem, vice president; Dr. C. W. Armstrong of Salisbury, vice president; and Dr. McBrayer, managing director.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
March 28, 1936

COLORED NURSE IS ADDED FOR STAFF

HEALTH REPORT RELEASED HERE

Addition to Health Department Workers Revealed
By Dr. Mitchell

Addition of a colored nurse to the staff of the Vance County Health Department, through Federal and State funds, was announced today by Dr. Z. P. Mitchell, health officer. The new nurse is Minella Shoffner, and she is devoting her entire time to work among the colored people of the city and county.

The arrangement is a certainty at least until June 30, provision having been made for financing the program at least until that time. Whether it could be continued thereafter Dr. Mitchell did not know.

The colored nurse will perform much the same duties as Miss Edna Oliver, the white nurse with the department does among the white people. She will go into homes and demonstrate how to care for the sick and give instructions, but will not do actual nursing herself. She will also work in the schools in examining children as to their weight, eyesight and the condition of their throat. She will also give much of her time in working with midwives and in instructions in maternity hygiene, the taking of blood pressure readings, and will assist in the vaccination of children.

Addition of the colored nurse makes a staff of five in the health department, including Dr. Mitchell, an office assistant, the two nurses and the sanitary inspector.

Durham, N. C. Herald

March 24, 1936
NEGRO NURSE IS ADDED

TO VANCE HEALTH STAFF

Henderson, March 23.—(Special)—Addition of a Negro nurse to the staff of the Vance county health department, through federal and state funds, was announced today by Dr. Z. P. Mitchell, health officer. The new nurse is Minella Shoffner, and she is devoting her entire time to work among the Negro people of the city and county.

Addition of the Negro nurse makes a staff of five in the health department, including Dr. Mitchell, an office assistant, the two nurses and the sanitary inspector.

Rocky Mount, N. C. Telegram
April 18, 1936

statistics show that Negro residents of this city continued to lead the white residents by a wide margin in the number of deaths recorded for the month of March. There were 15 deaths among resident Negroes and two among the non-residents, as compared to the nine deaths among the resident whites and the six among the non-residents. However, the birth totals for the whites well topped that of the Negroes, with 31 births registered for the whites against 23 registered for the Negroes.

Communicable disease totals remained relatively static; the slight drop from the 22 cases on hand on March 1 to the 19 cases on hand on April 1 was cancelled by two deaths from tuberculosis. Two contagious cases were quarantined during the past month.

The department continued its laboratory work with the usual routine tests for diphtheria, tuberculosis, malaria, and Vincent's angina. Extensive tests and examination were also made of meat being placed for sale, with 80 market inspections listed. Inspection service division in the department records 358 total inspections for March and 71 office complaints attended to.

In a general summary of the work carried through by the department during the past 31 days, Dr. Whitaker states that a large majority of the school teachers and the students have received the tuberculosis tests, although the work along this particular line will not be completed until the middle of this month. Mothers preparing to enter their children in the grammar grades in the fall are bringing them to Dr. Whitaker's offices for thorough examination for eye and throat defects, and for inoculation. For needier cases among the school children the department is drawing upon the Roosevelt ball fund for treatment.

Durham, N. C. Sun
April 29, 1936

POSTER CONTEST PRIZE WINNERS ARE ANNOUNCED

Rennie Chavis Awarded First
Place in Negro Division of
Cleanup Program

Four prize winners in the poster contest conducted among the Negro schools of Durham as a part of the city-wide clean-up campaign launched by the Altrusa club were announced today. The contest was a successful one and some excellent ideas were

presented in the posters drawn by the students.

Speakers in the daily radio broadcast this afternoon will be J. L. Morehead, representing the Kiwanis club and the city recreation commission, and W. F. Warren, superintendent of the city schools.

Prize winners in the colored division of the poster contest were:

1st prize, Rennie Chavis, East Durham; 2nd prize, Joseph Blount, White school; 3rd prize, Charles Ellison, Lyon park; and 4th prize, Adonia Lunsford, East Durham.

Greensboro, N. C., News
December 18, 1936

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC FOR NEGROES PLANNED

Greater Part of Money Realized From Sale of Seals to Be Used For This Purpose.

WHITES ALSO GET HELP

The Greensboro Junior league board of managers has voted to use the greater part of the funds which are being realized from sale of Christmas seals toward the establishment of a tuberculosis clinic at L. Richardson Memorial hospital for negro children, according to Mrs. Norman Cooper, chairman of the sales campaign.

Dr. Samuel F. Ravenel and Dr. Jean McAlister are to be the doctors directing the clinic. Decision to establish the clinic was reached after the actual situation here was revealed by Dr. M. D. Bonner, Dr. Ravenel and Mrs. Lewis Raulston who reported that of 55 new cases of tuberculosis in Greensboro last year 40 were negroes. The other part of the money received from sales this year will be spent through the Junior league clinic for prevention and relief of tuberculosis among white children.

The Christmas seal sale in Greensboro is expected to surpass that of last year by a wide margin. The booths in the Jefferson Standard building, the Security Bank building and the postoffice on the first day of sales surpassed last year's first day by \$20. Mrs. C. O. Lowe is in charge of these booths, which began selling seals Wednesday.

At Woman's college and Greensboro college sales of the seals have already passed last year's total. Seals are being sold in 13 city

schools under the auspices of Mrs. Frank Miller, welfare chairman of the Greensboro Council of Parents and Teachers, and the welfare chairman of the individual parent-teacher associations. A splendid report from the schools has already been made, Mrs. Norman Cooper said yesterday.

Mrs. Lewis Raulston, of the nursing council, is directing the sales in the negro public schools. The seals are being sold at the Young Women's Christian association, the hotels, and at Walgreen's Drug store. Rev. P. B. Bynum is in charge of the sales among the negroes.

Seventy-five per cent of the money will be used here; 15 per cent will go to the state association and 10 per cent to the national association for a nation-wide fight against tuberculosis, Mrs. Cooper stated.

Whiteville, N. C. Reporter
December 24, 1936

Splendid Work

An attestation to the good which was accomplished last year by the school for midwives in Columbus county was found the first of the month when a colored midwife at Chadbourn attended another woman of her own race at the birth of triplets and both the mother and three babies are now getting along fine.

Not all the credit can surely be said to be due the clinic for midwives, for without a doubt this woman learned much through years of experience in this kind of work. But at the same time, there were things taught the midwives, and certain requirements which now must be met among this group of people, which were not known to people of earlier days.

Moreover, a majority of the women in Columbus county are not attended by doctors at the birth of their children, and in view of that fact, the clinic for midwives was doubly important.

The infant mortality rate, as well as that of mothers, perhaps has been greatly lessened by the clinic, and the Columbus county board of health deserves a great deal of credit for holding it in the county.

7.28

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
April 23, 1936

NEGRO COUNCIL HELPS CLEAN UP

Interest of Race Here Lauded by Leaders

While hundreds of other citizens continued to cooperate, the chamber of commerce and general committee today praised the assistance of negro leaders in the clean up and beautification drive.

Chairman W. W. Anderson called attention to their work, and the ambitious and successful manner in which they staged the recent negro health week campaign also was pointed out.

In connection with the cooperation of the negro population, W. C. Hart, president of the negro activity council, wrote the following letter to The Herald and Journal:

"After having consulted Mr. Floyd P. Kay, secretary of the chamber of commerce, concerning the clean up campaign, we the officers and members of the negro activity council, take this means of appealing to the colored citizens of Spartanburg for their cooperation in this campaign.

"We urge every member of our race to do all within their means to help beautify and clean up their homes, places of business, churches and communities.

"We are asking that the teachers emphasize to their pupils the value of cleanliness, and that the pastors and the various organizations and clubs urge our people, as a whole, to support this worthwhile movement by doing their part. For it will mean that Spartanburg will be greatly improved, thus making it a more pleasing place in which to live, and at the same time it will serve to promote better health conditions for all concerned."

Anderson, S. C. Record
June 10, 1936

NEGRO T. P. NURSE MAKES REPORT FOR MONTH OF MAY

Number of cases on record clinic and non-clinic, 31; number on visiting list, 31.

During the month of May there were only two clinics held in the office, due to Dr. Grady Clinkscales' absence from the city. On the 27th one clinic was held in the Negro Servants Training School on West Market street. Nineteen were examined, three given tuberculin test with positive reaction and one diagnosed T. B. On the 29th of May your worker lectured to the Negro Servants Training class, impressing on the servants the importance of regular yearly examinations and the seriousness of not keeping their health at a 100 per cent standard, also stressing the importance of the yearly early tuberculosis diagnosis and tuberculin testing for their children, especially those of school age.

I feel that I voice the sentiments of the negro committee, when I say that we are very grateful and very much indebted to the Anderson County Tuberculosis association for a portable shack for one of our negro T. B. patients in Williamston. A boy 17 years of age who is not wanted in or around the home because he has T. B. he has been out in the field in a small pup tent under a small apple tree, of which is the only means of shade a part of the day. He was on boards five feet long for a bed and was terribly cramped in this position, he being six feet tall his tent measuring about 57 inches. Bed linen was donated to this patient by the both white and negroes, he is now being furnished some food by the relief but needs a quart of milk daily. Any contribution toward this would be very much appreciated.

The non-clinic T. B. patients are visited often and given instructions how to care for themselves and take precautions against the spread of the disease.

I wish to thank all of those who have donated funds toward our sanatorium, from talks given by your worker, which amounted to \$163.50.

Statistical Report.

Tuberculosis and instructive visits 40; Social service visit, 22; homes visited, 40; schools visited, 4; clinics and non-clinic patients visited, 30; contacts visited, 28; business visits, 8; visits made to Doctor's office, 6; communities visited, 50; total number of visit, 228.

Clinics:
Number held in office, 2; attending and examined, 34; new positive clinic T. B., 2; new non-clinic T. B., 1; tuberculin tests given, 25; positive reaction, 1.

Meetings:
Public meetings, 10; talks and conferences, 10; field trips, 44; health literature distributed 330.

Respectfully submitted,
Nurse Mary R. Fordham, R. N.,
Executive Sec. and Worker.
Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 14, 1936

NEGRO THANKS DOCTORS

Expresses Appreciation to Tuberculosis Workers

An official at Pinehaven tuberculosis sanatorium has received a letter from a young negro man of Edisto Island who was recently discharged from the sanatorium. The man was a patient at the institution from December 10, 1934 to May 27, 1936.

The cured youth was a student for the ministry before he contracted the disease and, in his letter, he said he plans to resume his studies. The letter follows:

"May I take this amount of your time to express to you and the entire association my most sincere appreciation for what you have done for me. Had it not been for you and the Lord as our Captain I am quite sure I would have been sleeping the never more awaken sleep.

"I really haven't words at my command to express unto you my appreciation for the service you rendered me, but the Lord will repay you for it. I have tried my best not to give anyone of the staff any trouble while I was there for I knew it was for my own good.

"I am feeling all right and I am truthfully making plans to resume my course in the ministry this approaching fall. I shall remember each lesson that was taught me at the sanatorium and shall continue putting each into practice. I am taking my rest as usual daily and I shall continue it until I hear further from you.

"May God bless you and the association."

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib-
June 11, 1936

NEGRO AUXILIARY HAS BUSY MONTH; REPORT IS MADE

The April and May report of the Negro Auxiliary of the Anderson County Tuberculosis association was announced yesterday showing a large number of visits and contacts, in addition to a group of clinics throughout the county.

The statistical summary listed six office clinics and 37 tuberculin tests given, in addition to 21 public meetings held and 74 field trips. A total of 300 pieces of literature was distributed by Nurse Mary Fordham negro secretary.

Tuberculosis and instructive visits social service calls, homes visited, schools visited, contacts visited, communities visited totaled 494 for the two months.

The narrative report of Nurse Fordham follows:

"During the month of May there were only two clinics held in the office, due to Dr. Clinkscales' absence from the city. On the 27th one clinic was held in the negro servants training school on West Market street. Nineteen were examined, three given tuberculin test with positive reaction and one diagnosed T. B. On the 29th your worker lectured to the negro servants training class, impressing on the servants the importance of regular yearly examinations and the seriousness of not keeping their health at a 100 per cent standard, also stressing the importance of the yearly early tuberculosis diagnosis and tuberculin testing for their children, especially those of school age.

"I feel that I voice the sentiments of the negro committee, when I say that we are very grateful and very much indebted to the Anderson County Tuberculosis association for a portable shack for one of our negro Tuberculosis patients in Williamston. A boy 17 years of age who is not wanted in or around the home because he has tuberculosis, has been out in the field in a small pup tent under a small apple tree, of which is the only means of shade a part of the day. He was on boards five feet long for a bed and was cramped in this position, being 6 feet high; his tent measuring about 57 inches. Bed linen was donated to this patient by the negro junior society of Williamston, and clothing by several women both white and negro. He is now being furnished some food stuff by the relief but needs a quart of milk

nally and any contribution toward this would be very much appreciated.

"The non-clinic tuberculosis patients are visited often and given instructions how to care for themselves and take precautions against the spread of the disease.

"I wish to thank all of those who have donated funds toward our sanatorium from folks given by your worker which amounted to \$163.50.

Orangeburg, S. C. Democrat
December 18, 1936

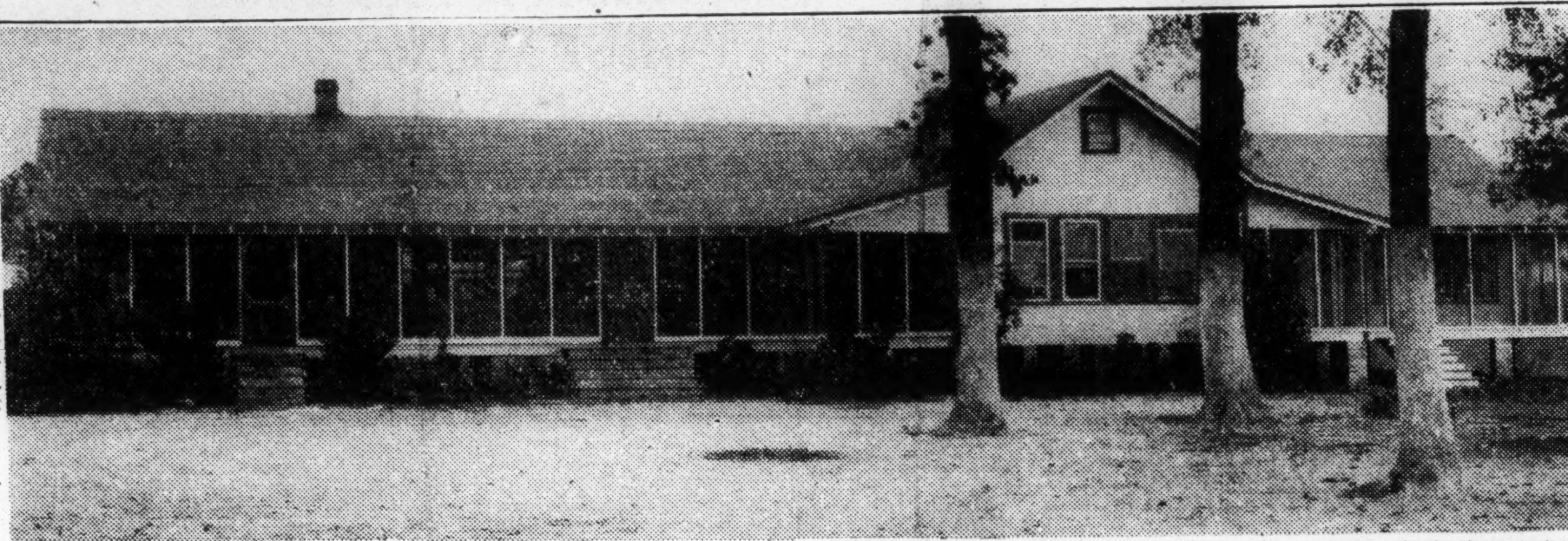
Last week announcement was made that the remodeling of the county sanatorium for negro tuberculous patients was completed and there now exist separate wards for those persons in early stages of T. B. This is a forward step as complaint has been made repeatedly because patients in advanced stages of the disease were steadily growing worse in the presence of those whose chance for recovery should have given strong hope to aid recovery. On the contrary, the morale of patients was at low ebb but now everything appears encouraging and cure may be a fact in the majority of cases admitted to the Shack.

The public is cordially and even urgently invited to visit and inspect the Sanatorium that is the pride of the Orangeburg County Tuberculosis Association. Actually the modernized shack is a memorial to each contributor in the annual Christmas Seal Sale and to the county delegation, responsible for the yearly appropriation aiding anti-tuberculosis work in Orangeburg County.

At present, the local tuberculosis association has assumed a heavier financial load than formerly in additions to the Sanatorium, for new rooms are themselves expensive items in an annual budget, but they call for extra expenditures in furnishings, and eight more beds mean an increase in the number of patients, and they, in turn, require more generous funds for upkeep, treatment and cure. Every penny invested in the T. B. Shack will pay large dividends in health for the inhabitants of Orangeburg County, both among the negroes, for whom the institution was established, and the whites, whose T. B. morbidity and mortality rates decrease proportionately as the negroes' decline.

Those persons who liberally purchase Christmas Seals and T. B. Bonds each year are beginning to

Orangeburg's T. B. Shack Enlarged And Improved



feel that the Orangeburg sanatorium is a personal possession and they happily watch its growth and development. This year, as never before, the Shack needs the loyal support of its friends in more generous gifts through this 30th Christmas Seal Sale, otherwise the Tuberculosis Association will not be able to balance its budget and to engage in a preventive program, additional to this firmly established one of treatment and cure. Unselfish buying of seals and bonds, beyond one's customary amount, will hasten the day of tuberculosis control in Orangeburg County. Remember the cause and mail in your checks at your earliest convenience and the Orangeburg County Tuberculosis Association will be deeply grateful.

Officers of the association are:

J. F. Cleckley, president.

Mrs. Adam Moss, Vice-Pres.

Mrs. Edgar Culler, 2nd Vice-Pres.

Mrs. Louis Boone, Secretary.

O. S. Burns, Treasurer.

Dr. G. C. Bolin, county health officer, is the physician in charge, and Mrs. Edward Briggman, tuberculosis nurse for this county, supervises activities at "The Shack."

Orangeburg, S. C., Democrat
December 31, 1936

Care Needed for Negroes.

Those interested in the fight against tuberculosis in South Carolina are somewhat concerned lest the unfavorable weather during the recent weeks result in a material decrease in the sale of Christmas seals, with a lessening of the amount of funds available to fight this malady. The people of the State are urged to continue their patronage of these little stickers in order that no effort may be lacking to prevent unnecessary deaths.

From recent figures compiled by the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association we learn that there were 1,018 deaths in South Carolina from tuberculosis in 1935, which does not include a number of deaths whose causes were unreported. The fatality is predominantly in the Negro race. In population the Negroes are not quite forty-six percent of the population yet in proportion of deaths from tuberculosis seventy-five percent are in the Negro race. "This very high Negro death rate," said the seventeenth annual report of the Association, "is responsible for South Carolina's being sixteenth among the states having the highest death rates from tuberculosis . . ."

The eighteenth annual report of the Association says: "The minimum requirement is one sanatorium bed for each tuberculosis death. With 833 deaths from tuberculosis among Negroes in our state last year (1934), South Carolina needs at least 833 beds for Negroes. We have only 148 with a waiting list of over 120 persons. Some physicians refuse to file sanatorium applications since there is slight chance of admission." The Negroes furnish four-fifths of the deaths from tuberculosis yet the state supported beds available for Negro tuberculosis patients are only one-eleventh of all provided.

Discussing the "menace" of the Tuberculosis Negro domestic. Dr. J. B. Naive, Superintendent of Beverly Hills Sanatorium in Knoxville, says: "Something should be done for the workers themselves. In the first place, domestic servants should be better paid so as to enable them to live under conditions that are more conducive to good health. Secondly, the best case-finding work should be maintained, in order to discover the early cases among Negroes, since so much depends upon locating the disease in its early stages, both from the standpoint of recovery and from the standpoint of limitation of infection.

"Then provision should be made for the hospitalization of these cases, thus affording them whatever chance of recovery proper treatment offers and very effectively safeguarding other people. Our immediate task would appear to be chiefly one of education, in order that the white people of the South may see the situation as we know it to be."

Another specialist, Dr. P. R. Gilmer, of Louisiana, points out the difficulty of ascertaining those who are afflicted with the disease: "Those of us living in the South, and therefore believing that we know the Negro better than anyone else, are all too familiar with their mode of life, their superstitions, and their fears . . . And those of us in tuberculosis work are often amazed at the ability of the Negro to continue hard labor when he is almost dying from a far advanced lesion."

"The average Negro patient dates his onset from the day he takes to bed. In other words, when it is physically impossible for him to arise and go to work, he is sick. Actually he is more often practically dying. How it is possible for them to conceal their condition from their employers is more than I can understand. If it is so easy for them to hide the presence of an advanced lesion and the symptoms that accompany it, how easy it is for them to be totally unconscious of early symptoms."

"The entire blame should not be placed on the patients themselves. Our white people, who should know about such things, are so otherwise engaged and busy that they do not give anything like the attention they should to the health of their employees and servants."

"Another added difficulty is diagnosing early tuberculosis in the Negro is the fact that, generally speaking, an employed Negro does not like to complain too much about his health for fear of losing his job. The present economic condition has been largely responsible for our decrease in early cases in the Negroes and the steadily mounting number of advanced cases."

The South Carolina Tuberculosis Association is emphasizing the need for a more comprehensive program against tuberculosis among our Negro population. This is entirely commendable and, we feel quite certain, will meet the approval and receive the support of the white inhabitants of the State.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES DRIVE BABY DEATH RATE DOWN HERE

By Mrs. Ivah W. Uffelman

Director, Nashville Public Health Nursing Council

A powerful factor in the steadily dropping death rate of babies in Nashville is the fact that mothers and fathers are realizing that it pays to "Keep the Well Baby Well." They have learned that constant medical supervision and a healthful regime will assure this. It is something to know, in these days of economic strain, that it costs less to keep a baby well than it does to cure him after he gets sick. And the baby is saved a great deal of unnecessary pain and suffering.

Visitors at the well baby conference held in the different settlement houses by the City Health Department are amazed to see the large number of well, happy babies, many of whom come from poverty-stricken families. Nashville doctors gave last year innumerable hours of free services in these clinics in order that babies in poor families might have a fair start. By weekly attendance at these clinics mothers are taught by doctors how to feed and care for the baby. Public health nurses, by visiting them regularly in their homes, help in carrying out the doctor's instructions.

Another very essential fact that prospective mothers and fathers are learning, is that the baby's future health depends in large part on his mother's health before he is born. Medical supervision during the prenatal stage is absolutely necessary if the baby is to have a fair start at the beginning of his life. Adequate prenatal care includes: Constant medical supervision, correct diet, proper amount of rest and exercise.

Free prenatal clinics for indigent mothers are provided by the City Health Department and by many large hospitals. Adequate prenatal care followed by proper medical care at time of delivery, and supervision of the period of early infancy will do much to reduce further the death of infants which occur in the first month of age. More infant deaths occur in the first month of life than in any other month.

Public health nurses are frequently welcomed by a harassed young mother with a fretful, crying baby in her arms, and two other children clinging to her skirts. Handing over the baby to the nurse the mother will say, "I don't know what ails him. He has always been 'cranky and downright mean.'" But the nurse knows that little babies are never "cranky and mean" that when they cry and are fretful and restless, they are uncomfortable from some cause. Gentle, exploring fingers soon locate one of the causes of this tiny baby's misery. Tight, bunchy, sodden clothing. After being made comfortable and given a drink of cool water he will soon be sleeping peacefully in a warm dry bed, of his very own, which the nurse has improvised by taking a roomy drawer from the dresser and placing it on two chairs. The nurse soon learns by observation and further questioning how pitifully ignorant many mothers are regarding a wholesome routine of regular, well-cooked meals, bathing and

In many cases the nurse will find babies are to be kept well and happy sleeping habits so necessary if an old relative is a daily visitor in the home, free with advice as to the efficiency of mysteriously concocted teas and soothing syrups for ailing babies. Although the relative has lost many of her children she considers herself an expert in the care of children and has treated many neighborhood babies vigorously for imaginary "hives." To tell the woman that the babies were suffering from cold, hunger and dirt and her misguided ministrations would have been wasting words.

The nurse, disregarding the advice of the relative, patiently advises the mother as to a few simple rules of hygiene and urges that the baby be brought, on the following day, to a baby clinic in the neighborhood, where a swilled baby doctor is in charge. The nurse carefully explains that in these days babies are taken to the doctors to "keep them well."

On leaving such poor homes, the nurse arranges with the Welfare Commission for food and fuel, and

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal June 13, 1936 NEGRO CLINIC IS PLANNED

Pre-School Health Study Sponsored By Welfare League

A pre-school clinic for negroes, sponsored by the health and hospital committee of the Community Welfare League in co-operation with the city health office, will be held next Monday in an all-day meeting at Magnolia, Lincoln and Virginia Avenue schools, it was announced yesterday by L. J. Searcy, executive secretary.

The following doctors, assisted by the negro nursing staff of the city health department, will have charge of the clinics: Dr. C. M. Roulhac, Dr. A. L. Coppedge, Dr. W. A. Biss, Dr. E. M. Wilkins, Dr. J. Brawner and Dr. W. A. Tawater.

NEGROES TO GET AWARDS

City Beautiful Commission to Give Prizes in Contest

Ribbons and cash prizes will be awarded tonight by the City Beautiful Commission to the negroes winning in the various classifications of the recent yard and garden contest. More than 800 entries were received.

Mrs. William B. Fowler, general chairman, will present the prizes at 7 o'clock at the Women's Building at the Negro State Fair. She will be assisted by Mrs. A. H. Chamberlin, director of the contest.

Lucie Campbell, a teacher at the Booker T. Washington High School, and chairman of the negro beautification group, is arranging a musical program for tonight.

Health-1936

Texas.

**SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS**

MAR 14 1936

**Y. W. C. A. CO-OPERATION IN THE
HEALTH SERVICE FOR NEGROES**

Among the many civic, cultural and social welfare activities by which the Young Women's Christian Association serves the community all the time, none is more praiseworthy than this new enterprise for 1936:

The directors have pledged "whatever financial help could be given" for establishing and maintaining a Negro health center at the Y. W.'s Pine Street station.

The Negro community generally have displayed such a sturdy spirit of self-help, and such readiness to co-operate with every public enterprise for advancing their well-being, that the success of the new service is assured from the beginning. No element of the population has been more alert to safeguard health or more appreciative of what the city and other health services and the civic organizations have done to protect the people from disease, or to instruct them in the care of their bodies, as well as in home and neighborhood sanitation.

The excellent record of the Volunteer Health League—maintained year by year, for which the Public Health Service annually has awarded its Gold Seal Certificate and lately bestowed a permanent trophy to remain in the Colored Community House auditorium—attests to that spirit.

Certainly the school officials, teachers, clergy, physicians, nurses and welfare workers who have labored so effectively to make the annual Negro Health Week observance resultful in this community, and to keep up the educational work throughout the year, may be counted upon to serve the new health center as successfully. Likewise, the same citizens who contributed money, materials and labor to the upkeep and repair of the Colored Branch Library building and to beautification of the grounds—when the regular municipal library budget provided no funds for such purposes—will support

the new health work as loyally.

What is most important, the citizens for whose benefit the service will be maintained doubtless will use it intelligently and diligently. A considerable rise in the community's general health standards surely will result.

More such enterprises as the Pine Street health center are needed. That type of welfare work—combining relief and educational functions—brings the benefits of preventive medicine and sanitary science to those who have not shared fully in this service, which rightfully belongs to all the people.

Health - 1936

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
March 24, 1936

Gilpin to Head Negro Section

Free Clinics to Be Held in Connection With Early Diagnosis Drive.

Dr. Z. G. Gilpin has been named general chairman of the early diagnosis campaign committee for Negro citizens, it was announced today by the colored tuberculosis committee. The campaign is being conducted in co-operation with the Richmond Tuberculosis Association and in conjunction with the National Negro Health Week.

Dr. Gilpin's committee has completed arrangements for free clinics to be held during the last of March and for the first of April. Clinic sessions will be held at the First Baptist church, Fifteenth and Decatur streets, on March 30 and 31; at the Fourth Baptist church, Twenty-eighth and "P" streets, on April 1, 2 and 3, and at the Community Center, 112 West Charity street, from April 6 through 10.

Examinations for children will be made from 1 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon for each date listed and the adult sessions from 6 to 9 o'clock in the evening.

"The need for this work has reached the emergency stage," said Dr. Gilpin. "The death rate among our people is almost four times as high as among the white population. Last year Richmond lost twenty-eight children from tuberculosis and twenty-one of that number were Negroes. We urge the co-operation of the parents and teachers in bringing more information to our people regarding the early symptoms of the disease, or better still, the value of an examination even before symptoms appear."

Wiley A. Hall, chairman of the clinic committee, is working with Dr. Gilpin to secure the services of volunteer physicians and nurses to take charge of the examinations.

SUFFOLK, VA.
NEWS-HERALD

APR 14 1936

A RINGING CHALLENGE

The Suffolk-Nansemond Health Unit, alarmed at the number of tuberculosis cases threatening the existence of hundreds and in this area, has turned the white light of publicity upon the situation. The director of the unit doubtless is of the opinion that when the bald, bare facts are known by the public it will develop a sentiment strong enough to cleanse this dark spot.

Three hundred and twenty-two active cases of the white plague have been listed by the Health Department, says the news story from which we quote. There is another tabulation of three hundred and twenty-one suspects. Health workers estimate that eighteen hundred and twenty-six are thrown in direct contact with these tubercular persons from whom they may contract the disease.

The foregoing harrowing figures should arouse the interest and concern of all humane men and women in Suffolk and Nansemond county. The situation constitutes a challenge for action as impelling as though it were an armed enemy thundering at their doors. City and county had an appalling death rate from the disease this year; it will be larger next and the next unless means of fighting this common foe are found.

You people who smugly draw back with the feeling that it is impersonal and of no interest to you are helping to dig the grave of one or more of your own flesh and blood. It is not the Negro alone who is falling before the plague; hundreds of whites have contracted it and are transmitting it to well people.

Poverty and under nourishment are the chief sources of tuberculosis. Hundreds of workers, most of them black but many white, are either jobless or receive too little pay for their toil to afford themselves and families nourishing food or comfortable clothing. Having no resistance, the germ finds lodgment in lungs or other organs and the deadly one-sided battle is on.

Frankly, The News-Herald does not know what to do about it. But it knows that the only hope of saving our afflicted people is to keep them free of tuberculosis. It is cheaper and certainly more humane, to keep people well than to treat and hospitalize them after

being stricken down.

That course then calls for prevention and this in turn requires money and service. Our civic clubs, our churches and all other public and private agencies should rally for a determined stand against this insidious foe now the happiness of thousands. The slum sections must go or be sewerred and sanitized.

Discuss Colds And Asthma At Durham Clinic

13 Virginia Doctors
Attend Course On Diseases of Chest

Three days rest at the onset of an acute cold is essential, according to Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, formerly of Harvard University and now a member of the faculty of the University of North Carolina, who made the final address at the post-graduate course for physicians held at Lincoln Hospital in Durham, N. C., Thursday and Friday of last week. This period of rest is recommended with a view toward building up resistance, thereby offsetting the possibility of other respiratory or pulmonary complications, such as influenza and pneumonia.

This course was arranged in order that doctors in this section might study Pulmonary Diseases. Associated with the administration of hospital in this effort were: the North Carolina Department of Education, Raleigh; Duke University, Durham; and the Greater University of North Carolina.

Dr. Rosenau stressed the prevention of the diseases of the respiratory tract and emphasized the efforts made to discover some factors in the causation of the common cold. He predicted that time is not far distant when factors will be available as is now the case with diphtheria toxoids and smallpox vaccines.

Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, who represented the Norfolk Community Hospital at the clinic, discussed the meeting with a Journal and Guide reporter here Tuesday.

Dr. Francis said that one of the most significant discussion was one concerning asthma. It was found, he said, that asthma is not a disease but a symptom complex of a number of other diseases arising from within and from without. Most asthmatic conditions are brought about by some exciting agent.

In children asthma is known to be cured, it was brought out. In adults changes in environment sometimes lessen the intensity of the attack.

The doctors at the clinic went on record as urging the thorough examination of all school children with the tuberculin tests. When positive cases are found they should be given X-ray treatment at minimum cost per child, thereby helping to detect these disease conditions at the onset.

Other speakers at the two day session were: Drs. C. S. Mangum, Dr. C. C. Carpenter, Dr. McDonald Dick, W. R. Berryhill, W. C. Davidson, Deryl Hart, P. P. McCain, Julian Moore, O. C. E. Hansen Pruss, David T. Smith, C. E. Gardiner, F. M. Hanes, Will Allen, William MacNider, and Rosenau.

These men directed discussion groups. All of the sessions centered around pulmonary diseases. 43 doctors attended the clinics. 13 of these came from Virginia, 5 from South Carolina and the rest from North Carolina. Three Virginia hospitals were represented. They were Burrell Memorial hospital, Roanoke; Richmond Community Hospital, Richmond; and Norfolk Community Hospital, Norfolk.

William M. Rich, superintendent of the Lincoln Hospital with the cooperation of his associates on the committee on health problems, is determined to make this event an annual affair.

Members of the committee on health problems were: Dr. Clyde Donnell, Durham, chairman and presiding officer at the clinic; Dr. David D. Smith, Duke University,